

109,484

PATENT



SPECIFICATION

Application Date, Sept. 15, 1916. No. 13,099/16.

Complete Left, Feb. 10, 1917.

Complete Accepted, Sept. 17, 1917.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Mops or other like Rubbing or Polishing Appliances.

I, JAMES WALLACE PATON, of The Matchless Metal Polish Co. Limited, of Binns Road, Old Swan, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Manufacturers, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

5 This invention has reference to mops and other like rubbing or polishing appliances for cleaning or polishing furniture, floors, walls, utensils and other objects.

10 Mops and other like rubbing or polishing appliances of the type to which my invention relates, comprise a holder and a mop head with assembled threads or strands depending therefrom and which form the acting part of the mop. The holder has hitherto been composed of an oval or similar shaped block, or frame, the fabric of the mop head being bent round the block or frame, and secured thereto.

15 Now my present invention or improvement is characterised by this, that the holder is made in the form of a straight or substantially straight stick preferably flat in cross section, and the mop head is threaded on to or otherwise affixed to this stick, so as to form a straight or elongated mop.

20 The arrangement of my invention in its preferred form comprises a stick or member about two or three feet long or thereabouts, one end of which serves as a handle, while the other end for about one foot (more or less) serves as a holder for the mop. This stick may be straight throughout its length or if desired it can be curved a little at the holder portion to a curvature similar for example to the curvature of a crumb brush. The said stick or member may be of wood, metal, &c. or of wire, and in one piece or in sections. The mop head is made of a piece or strip of fabric in which the weft threads are carried beyond 25 the limit of the warp so as to leave a series of loops or strands beyond the selvages. A piece of fabric is thus produced about two or three inches wide or thereabouts, from which a fringe of loose threads of suitable length project at each side of the woven part. At one end, this strip of fabric is first folded (on a transverse fold or crease) onto the inner face of the strip, so as to form 30 an in-turned flap or double thickness of material, with the loosely assembled threads or strands projecting from each side. The two corners of this inturned flap at opposite sides of the longitudinal centre line of the strap, are then

[Price 6d.]

folded outwardly on a diagonal crease in such manner as to cause the projecting threads or strands of the portions thus folded to project endwise. Near the other end of the strip at one side of the longitudinal centre line, there is permanently secured a socket member being one portion of a fastening device of the well known spigot and socket type, such member being passed through the fabric and clinched thereto by a clinching head. The said end of the strip is then folded over on a transverse fold on to the outer face of the strip, so that this folded over flap will cover the head of this socket member and hide and shield it. The folded over parts are held folded by lines of stitching. The strip of fabric is now bent or folded longitudinally along the woven part with the strands of loose threads depending therefrom. When doubled, the fabric is stitched or fastened to keep it permanently folded and in such manner as to form a pocket to receive the stick or member above referred to, the end that is provided with a fastener being left open to receive the stick, while the other end which has the loose strands projecting endwise is closed by transverse lines of stitching. At a suitable position on the stick, the spigot member of the fastener device is permanently secured, this spigot member being provided with a projecting head somewhat compressible or springy. Consequently when the stick is pressed into the tubular mop head as far as it will go so that the end comes against the bottom of the pocket, the projecting head of the socket member comes opposite the socket portion, and by applying pressure on the head of the socket member it will snap into the socket, and be held securely therein, so that the stick or member cannot come out of the mop head. By applying a little force however the spigot member can be forcibly separated from the socket member so that the stick can be withdrawn. The closed end of the mop head forms a cushion for the stick to abut against.

To fasten a mop head to the stick or holder, all that is necessary is to thrust the stick or holder into the mop head, so that it is nipped between the doubled fabric, and then fasten it by the fastener device. The stick or holder being of flat shape in cross section prevents the mop head from turning axially on the stick, and the mop head is thus held rigidly while the assembled threads or strands depend loosely down from the stick and from one end, and constitute the acting part of the mop.

While I have hereinbefore described the preferred form of carrying the invention into effect, I do not desire to limit myself to such preferred details of construction, and I claim the right to use any or all modifications thereof which will serve to carry into effect the object to be attained by this invention, in so far as such modifications and changes may fall within the scope and spirit of the invention hereinbefore referred to. Further it is to be understood that the mop head need not necessarily be made of one single woven piece of fabric, but may be of any kind that can be so arranged as to form a pocket into which the stick can be inserted. Any other suitable kind of fastening device may be used such as a tape &c.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1916.

For the Applicant,

W. P. THOMPSON & Co.,
6, Lord Street, Liverpool.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Mops or other like Rubbing or Polishing Appliances.

I, JAMES WALLACE PATON, of The Matchless Metal Polish Co. Limited, of Binns Road, Old Swan, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Manufacturers,

do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention has reference to mops and other like rubbing or polishing appliances for cleaning or polishing furniture, floors, walls, utensils and other objects.

Mops and other like rubbing or polishing appliances of the type to which my invention relates, comprise a holder and a mop head with assembled threads or strands depending therefrom and which form the acting part of the mop.

10 The holder has hitherto been composed of an oval or similar shaped block, or frame, the fabric of the mop head being bent round the block or frame, and secured thereto.

Now my present invention or improvement is characterised by this, that the holder is made in the form of a straight or substantially straight stick and the mop fabric is folded and stitched longitudinally so as to form a pocket into which the holder or stick is threaded or otherwise affixed, so as to form a straight or elongated mop.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a piece of unfolded fabric from which the mop head is made;

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the piece of fabric folded at the ends;

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view of the piece of fabric of Figure 2 folded along the longitudinal centre line, and

Figure 4 is a view of my mop head secured to the stick or handle member and ready for use.

The arrangement of my invention in its preferred form comprises a stick or member A about two or three feet long or thereabouts, one end of which serves as a handle, while the other end for about one foot (more or less) serves as a holder for the mop and is preferably flat in cross section. This stick A may be straight throughout its length or if desired it can be curved a little at the holder portion to a curvature similar for example to the curvature of a crumb brush. The said stick or member may be of wood, metal, &c. or of wire, and in one piece or in sections. The mop head is made of a piece or strip of fabric B in which the weft threads are carried beyond the limit of the warp so as to leave a series of loops or strands C beyond the selvages. A piece of fabric B is thus produced about two or three inches wide or thereabouts, from which a fringe of loose threads C of suitable length project at each side of the woven part B. At one end this strip of fabric is first folded (on a transverse fold or crease D, Figure 1,) onto the inner face of the strip so as to form an inturned flap or double thickness of material, with the loosely assembled threads or strands C projecting from each side. The two corners E of this inturned flap at opposite sides of the longitudinal centre F line of the strip, are then folded outwardly on a diagonal crease G, (Figure 2) in such manner as to cause the projecting threads or strands C of the portions thus folded to project endwise as shewn in Figure 2. Near the other end of the strip at one side of the longitudinal centre line F, there is permanently secured a socket member H being one portion of a fastening device of the well known spigot and socket type, such member being passed through the fabric B and clinched thereto by a clinching head. The said end of the strip is then folded over on a transverse fold I on to the outer face of the strip B, so that this folded over flap J will cover the head H¹ of this socket member H and hide and shield it. The folded over parts are held folded by lines of stitching. The strip of fabric is now bent or folded longitudinally along the centre line F of the woven part with the strands of loose threads C depending therefrom as shewn in Figure 3. When doubled, the fabric is stitched or fastened along the line K to keep it permanently folded and in such manner as to form a pocket L to receive the stick or member A above referred to, the end that is provided with a fastener being left

open to receive the stick A, while the other end which has the loose strands projecting endwise is closed by transverse lines of stitching M. At a suitable position on the stick A, the spigot member of the fastener device is permanently secured, this spigot member being provided with a projecting head somewhat compressible or springy. Consequently when the stick A is pressed into the tubular mop head as far as it will go so that the end comes against the bottom M of the pocket, the projecting head of the socket member comes opposite the socket portion H, and by applying pressure on the head of the socket member it will snap into the socket, and be held securely therein, so that the stick or member cannot come out of the mop head. By applying a little force however the spigot member can be forcibly separated from the socket member H so that the stick A can be withdrawn. The closed end M of the mop head forms a cushion for the stick to abut against. Figure 4 shews the mop complete and ready for use.

To fasten a mop head to the stick or holder A, all that is necessary is to thrust the stick or holder into the mop head, so that it is nipped between the doubled fabric, and then fasten it in position thereon by the fastener device so that it cannot accidentally come off. The stick or holder being of flat shape in cross section at the end that enters the mop head prevents the mop head from turning axially on the stick, and the mop head is thus held rigidly while the assembled threads or strands C depend loosely down from the stick and from one end, and constitute the acting part of the mop.

In thus describing the invention, it is to be understood that the strip of fabric B and the fringes of loose strands C need not necessarily be made of one piece of material, as if desired they can be made separate and the fringes C sewn or otherwise attached to the fabric B. Any suitable kind of fastening device other than the spigot and socket member may be used, such as tape, &c.

The mop can be readily removed from the stick for washing and replaced again after drying, the fastener device permitting of easy removal and replacement, while preventing the mop coming off the stick accidentally.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A mop or like cleaning or polishing appliance made of a strip of fabric with a fringe of assembled threads or strands projecting loosely from the side edges thereof, the said strip being first folded on a transverse fold or crease so as to form a flap or double thickness of material at the end and the said flap then folded outwardly on diagonal creases in such manner as to cause the projecting threads of the portions thus folded to project endwise, the said strip being afterwards doubled or folded longitudinally along the woven part and stitched in such manner as to form a pocket to receive a stick or handle member and from which the strands depend transversely at one side and endwise at one end as well.

2. A mop or like cleaning or polishing appliance made of a strip of fabric having a fringe of threads projecting from opposite side edges thereof and folded longitudinally of the fabric and stitched to form a pocket for a stick or handle member, the said strip (previous to being longitudinally folded) having at one end an inturned flap whose two corners are folded outwardly on diagonal creases in such manner as to cause the threads of the portions thus folded to project endwise, and at the other end a folded flap which carries a fastening device for securing the pocket to the handle member.

3. In a mop or like cleaning or polishing appliance as claimed in Claims 1 & 2, the fastening device for securing the pocket to the stick and handle member comprising a spigot member on one part and a socket member on the other into which the spigot member will snap when the handle is pressed into the tubular part, substantially as described.

4. A mop or like cleaning or polishing appliance constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the drawings annexed.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1917.

For the Applicant,

WM. P. THOMPSON & Co.,
6, Lord Street, Liverpool, and at
Bradford & London,
Chartered Patent Agents.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1917.

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10. BRUSHING AND SCORING.

Mops.

CLASS

DATE

7-51292

109,484. PATON'S COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

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SHEET 1

(see Canadian attached) 287

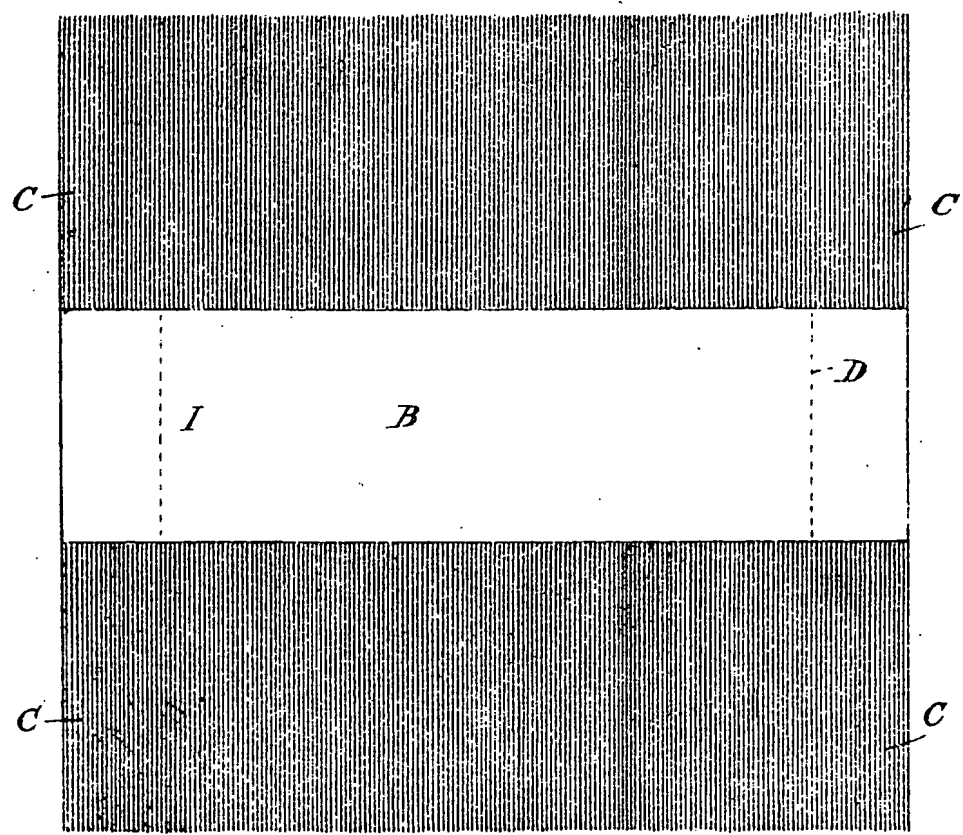


Fig. 1.

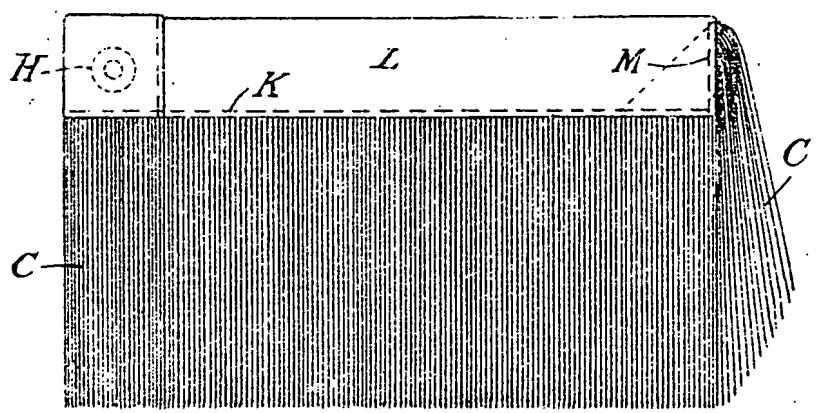


Fig. 3.

Name

W. J. ...

(2 SHEETS.)

SHEET 2.

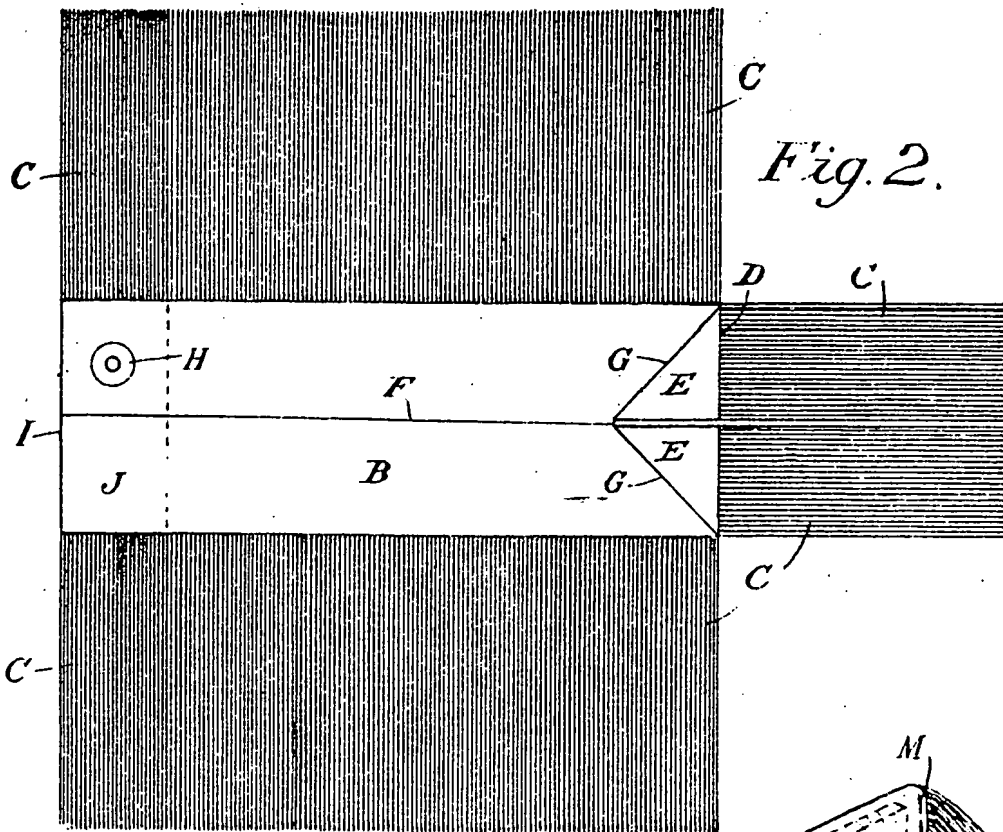


Fig. 2.

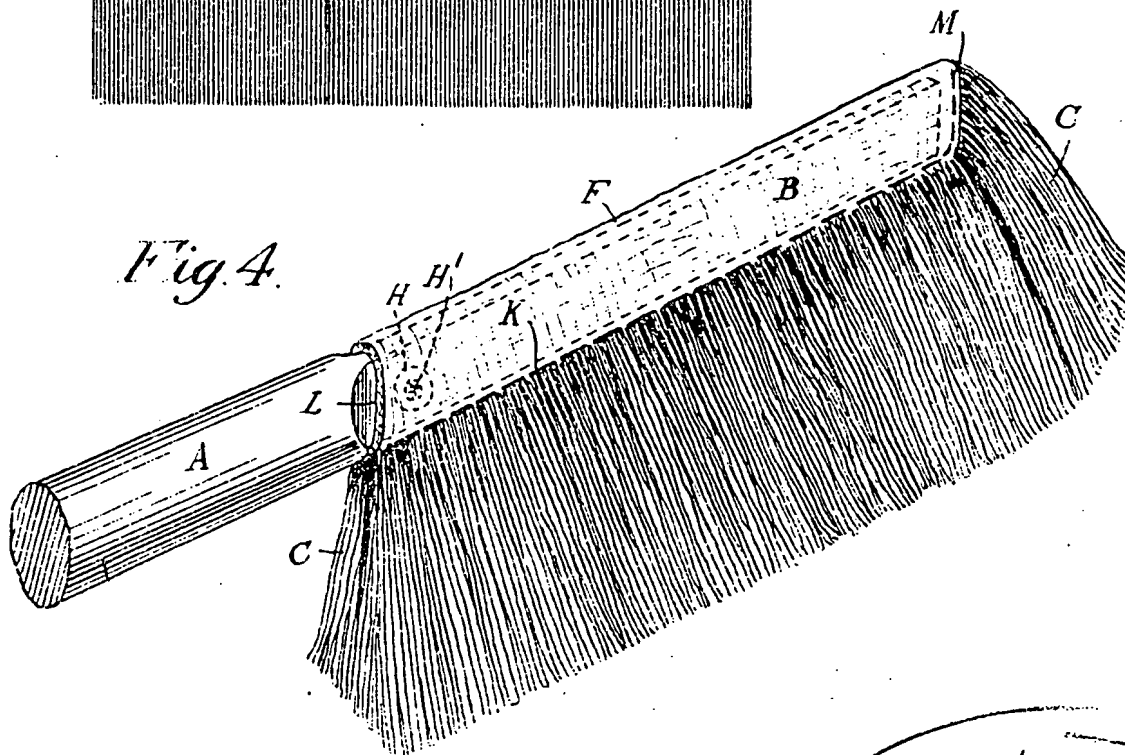


Fig. 4.

15/229.2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US91/02329

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC(5): A61H 7/00
US CL : 128/36, 39, 38

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched *

Classification System

Classification Symbols

US 128/64, 45, 38, 36, 24.2, 24R
604/32, 40, 44, 39, 46, 54, 62R, 66 604/315

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴

Category *	Citation of Document, ¹⁵ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁶	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁷
Y	US, A, 2,338,339 (LA MERE) 04 JANUARY 1944 See entire document.	1-19
Y	US, A, 4,469,092 (MARSHALL) 04 SEPTEMBER 1984 See entire document.	1-19
Y	US, A, 4,765,316 (MARSHALL) 23 AUGUST 1988 See entire document.	1-19

* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁸

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search *

17 MAY 1991

International Searching Authority ¹

ISA/US

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ²

08 JUL 1991

Signature of Authorized Officer ²²

ERIC P. RACITI